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Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 68/41, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

2. The General Assembly encouraged cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in that regard.

3. Furthermore, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to it at its sixty-ninth session. The present report is submitted in response to that request.

4. By a note verbale dated 19 February 2014, Member States were invited to communicate their views on the issue. Similarly, letters dated 18 February 2014 were dispatched to relevant international organizations, including relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system. Member States and relevant international organizations were invited to provide executive summaries of their contributions for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General, while their submissions in extenso would be posted on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, if so requested by the Member State or international organization. The replies received are contained in sections II and IV of the present report. A reply from the European Union has been received and is reproduced in section III, in accordance with the modalities set out in General Assembly resolution 65/276. Replies received after the deadline will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

II. Replies received from Governments

Argentina

[Original: Spanish]
[13 May 2014]

Argentina participates in the International Export Control Conferences.

At the national level, Argentina has a regime for the control of sensitive exports and military materiel, established by Decree No. 603/92 and the amendments and addenda thereto. This regime includes all the control lists of the principal international regimes. Consequently, an export licence or an import certificate (where required by the exporting State) must be issued in advance for all exports of sensitive items that are subject to such controls. These documents are issued by an interministerial commission consisting of the Ministries of Defence,

Economic Affairs, and Foreign Affairs and Worship. Various technical entities also take part in the licensing process, as appropriate: the Scientific and Technical Defence Research Institute (chemical, biological, military and dual-use), the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (nuclear and dual-use) and the National Space Activities Control Commission (missile and dual-use). The interministerial commission establishes licence types and a series of procedures for processing licences, in accordance with different trade flows and the requirements of different non-proliferation treaties and international groups to which the Argentine State is a party.

Australia

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

Australia sees terrorist intentions, tactics and capabilities as an ever-evolving threat that requires constant vigilance, ongoing capacity-building, persistent international collaboration and a steadfast resolve to combat. Al-Qaida affiliates and groups inspired by Al-Qaida still pose a significant global threat. Al-Qaida's narrative continues to inspire and guide a loose, geographically diverse and largely independent network of jihadist movements around the world. Australia, like many other countries, is witnessing the growing trend of citizens travelling abroad to support or engage in terrorist activities. Of particular concern is the Syrian conflict, where these citizens gain heightened technical knowledge and operational experience.

The nature, geography and degree of threat from terrorists acquiring chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials can change very quickly. If terrorists were to use such materials in an attack, the humanitarian, psychological and economic impact could be considerable. Australia considers measures to prevent chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear terrorism a national priority, requiring effective partnerships between governments, business, industry and the community. Industry and their associations are critically important partners for government. We believe industry players are best placed to understand their own industry. They are an invaluable source of expertise and support for government to design control measures, monitor compliance and understand evasion techniques.

Internationally, Australia has a focus on chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear safety and security in its counter-terrorism work in many multilateral forums, including the Nuclear Security Summit, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. The Initiative has made valuable contributions in strengthening the global capacity to prevent, detect and respond to nuclear terrorism. Australia chairs the Nuclear Forensic Working Group of the Initiative, and we have organized and supported many Initiative capacity-building activities.

Australia is an active participant in treaties, conventions and export control regimes, such as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group, which we are privileged to chair.

The Australia Group is a network of 33 countries that works towards harmonizing national export control measures on chemical and biological materials and technologies.

Australia supports the development of the chemical, life-science and nuclear industries. Australia, along with many other States, is seeking to enhance international trade in these technologies and products. However, we stress that the development of and trade in these commodities must be in a framework of strong export controls and other measures to ensure safety and security and prevent their diversion for terrorist uses.

Canada

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

Canada actively contributes to international efforts in support of full implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/41 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. We were pleased to co-sponsor this resolution at the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly.

Canada engages in a number of international forums and agencies that work for the prevention of terrorist acquisition of weapons and materials of mass destruction, including the IAEA, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Canada also works with likeminded countries in multilateral frameworks, such as the Nuclear Security Summit process, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Proliferation Security Initiative, and in support of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

Canada is a founding member of the 28-member Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. Canada has contributed more than $980 million in concrete programming undertaken through the Global Partnership Programme of its Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development. Canada will continue to provide support through the Programme in the thematic areas of nuclear and radiological security, biological security, supporting the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), countering knowledge proliferation and chemical weapons destruction.

Recent examples of Programme projects include: a comprehensive nuclear and radiological security programming package, as announced during the Nuclear Security Summit; strengthening national and regional response capacities to disease outbreaks; augmenting response capacities to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attacks; and contributing to chemical weapons destruction efforts and support for international institutions.

In 2013, Canada ratified two critical international legal instruments pertaining to nuclear security: the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. To encourage further State ratifications, the Global Partnership Programme has hosted regional workshops in the Middle East, the

Americas and South-East Asia to assist other States in preparing their domestic legislative frameworks for eventual ratification of these conventions.

Canada also continues to undertake a variety of national measures towards the objectives of resolution 68/41, including minimizing the use of highly-enriched uranium where feasible, repatriating highly-enriched uranium originating from the United States of America and reinforcing physical protection at installations throughout the country.

International cooperation remains the key to the success of all counter-proliferation efforts and, as such, Canada strongly encourages all States to remain active in preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials and knowledge.

Chile

[Original: Spanish]
[30 May 2014]

Chile considers that terrorism undermines the basic principles of human coexistence and condemns it in all its forms and manifestations. In this regard, Chile has reiterated, in various international forums, its commitment to preventing and combating terrorism while complying with and respecting the standards of international law, in particular human rights and international humanitarian and refugee law. Chile is therefore committed to adopting and implementing measures to prevent and combat terrorism and to promoting the coordination and formulation of national policies with the relevant bodies.

Similarly, Chile is an active participant in the various international forums that promote initiatives to achieve real progress towards all aspects of non-proliferation and disarmament, and will continue to take part in multilateral efforts to improve international instruments in these areas.

Chile has therefore become a party to the main international legal instruments in the area of nuclear security. Chile is also a party to the 16 existing international counter-terrorism instruments, including the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

In September 2010, Chile confirmed its commitment to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by supporting the efforts to combat and prevent this scourge and promoting a strengthened role for the United Nations in carrying out this task. Chile has also complied with United Nations Security Council resolutions on terrorism and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, in particular resolution 1540 (2004). Specifically, Chile has amended and harmonized its domestic legislation to meet the standards set by resolution 1540 (2004).

Since 2007, Chile has supported the principles of the Proliferation Security Initiative and has participated in over 17 activities geared towards enhancing export controls as part of the Export Control and Related Border Security Program, a United States Government programme established to help countries with efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and illicit trafficking in such weapons.

Chile has also been an active participant in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in the context of the meetings of the Implementation and Assessment Group, the forum of the Initiative and regulatory meetings on physical security. Furthermore, Chile has been active in the work of the Nuclear Security Summits held in 2010, 2012 and 2014.

Chile is also a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and has devoted much effort to strengthening its technical and institutional architecture in the area of nuclear and radiological safety and security. These activities include the reinforcement of various capacities and systems; the launch of a Nuclear and Radiological Security Support Plan under the umbrella of the International Atomic Energy Agency; the development of new legislation to boost control and increase the traceability of radioactive sources in Chile and increase inspections, as part of an improvement in the culture of safety and security through established plans. The activities also included training courses, work with national and international organizations and missions to assess and implement specific projects.

Chile has also participated in training on processes for assessing computer security in nuclear facilities, implemented the Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities, and participated in the INTERPOL conference on the hazards of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials and the investigation of radiological and nuclear incidents. Since 2004, Chile has had a framework cooperation agreement with the United States Government through its Department of Energy to implement and enhance the safety and security systems of nuclear facilities and meet the targets set forth in INFCIRC/225/Revision 5.

At the regional level, Chile has continued to participate in the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, a mechanism of the Organization of American States. In recent years, Chile's national institutions have taken part in workshops and conferences prepared by the secretariat of the Committee for the purpose of preventing and combating terrorist attacks. Within the context of the agreements of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), Chile has worked through the coordination team to set up the specialized working group of MERCOSUR in the area of illicit trafficking in nuclear and/or radioactive material.

Within the framework of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Chile has been actively involved in the Counter-Terrorism Task Force, a forum for dialogue for developing joint initiatives in the Pacific region to secure commerce and reduce the risk of terrorist attacks in the region.

Chile is fulfilling its commitment to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through ongoing coordination and cooperation between Government ministries and agencies relevant to the area of export control and security, by means of a fluid system for exchanging information, alerts and training. Notably, there are joint efforts at the national level to promote and strengthen nuclear security through training and analysis with a view to building capacity, developing human resources and reducing the risk of harmful acts involving nuclear or other radioactive materials.

Some of the work also includes monitoring of exports and imports of goods considered to be dual-use materials, especially in the area of nuclear and radioactive

materials, and the transfer of products to or from enterprises that are the subject of Security Council sanctions, in order to prevent and detect the acquisition or use of such products.

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[14 April 2014]

Cuba does not possess or intend to possess weapons of mass destruction, nor are such weapons part of its national defence strategy.

The only effective way to prevent the acquisition and use of weapons of mass destruction, including by terrorists, is the immediate and complete prohibition and elimination of all of these weapons from the face of the earth. As long as such weapons exist, no measure to prevent the occurrence of acts of terrorism with weapons of mass destruction can be sufficient or fully effective.

Cuba, as a victim of terrorism, has never allowed and will never allow Cuban territory to be used to carry out, plan or finance terrorist acts of any kind against any State.

Cuba strongly condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, by whomever, against whomever and wherever they are committed and irrespective of the motives, including acts of State terrorism. It further condemns any action aimed at encouraging, supporting, financing or covering up any terrorist act, method or practice.

Cuba has maintained a strong and consistent position against terrorism. Cuba is a State party to 16 of the existing international conventions on this matter, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which is explicitly referred to in General Assembly resolution 68/41. In 2013, Cuba ratified the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It also strictly complies with its obligations under, inter alia, Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004).

In 2013, Cuba actively participated in the International Conference on Nuclear Security organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Cuba has expressed its support for the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, although it recognizes that, like the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, it is not legally binding.

The Cuban Government has adopted a set of legislative, administrative and institutional measures to ensure that no terrorist acts, in any of their forms and manifestations, are committed on Cuban territory, including measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

For example, Act No. 93, the "Counter-Terrorism Act", adopted in December 2001, strengthens national measures to prevent our country, which does not have weapons of mass destruction and repudiates their use, from being used by terrorists as a bridge to acquire such weapons or components thereof.

Cuba attaches great importance to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an instrument which should guide the global struggle against this scourge.

The existence of more than 17,000 nuclear weapons, their continuing development and their possible use are a serious threat to the survival of the human species. There is an urgent need to begin negotiations for the prompt conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear disarmament.

The destruction of all types of chemical weapons in the shortest time possible should remain one of the key objectives of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. This would make a significant contribution to international efforts to ensure that these weapons of mass destruction do not fall into the hands of terrorists.

Cuba welcomes the accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Chemical Weapons Convention, the agreements reached on the elimination of its chemical weapons stockpile and the progress that has been made under existing commitments. Cuba encourages the international community to continue supporting the process of destroying Syrian chemical weapons.

Cuba reiterates the need to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention through the negotiation of a multilaterally negotiated and legally binding protocol for the verification of compliance with the Convention, with pillars that include assistance and cooperation, to ensure that such weapons are never used by or against anyone.

The struggle against acts of terrorism, including those involving weapons of mass destruction, must be universal and involve effective multilateral agreement through genuinely effective international cooperation to prevent and combat all acts of terrorism, on the basis of strict respect for international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

Dominican Republic

[Original: Spanish]
[10 June 2014]

The Dominican Republic, as a member of the international community, reiterates its willingness and commitment to contribute to combating terrorism, since, now more than ever, the effects of that scourge on society are seen in major manifestations and acts of cruelty.

On 29 May 2008, Act No. 267-08 on counter-terrorism was passed, declaring of high national interest the adoption of actions to prevent, combat and eradicate terrorist acts, which are understood to mean all acts carried out using methods that are likely to cause indiscriminate death, injury and physical or psychological harm to any number of persons, or serious material damage to infrastructure, and with intent to instil fear in the population or specific sectors of the same (except internal protests and strikes); carry out retaliation based on political, ethnic, religious or any other grounds; and damage the relations of the Dominican Republic with other States or its image abroad.

In this regard, public authorities and State organizations are urged to implement the necessary actions to achieve this goal.

Article 54, paragraph (c), of the aforementioned Act makes the Ministry a participant in the National Counter-Terrorism Committee, which has the authority to implement initiatives to comply with counter-terrorism commitments, in particular:

Control of civilian arms ownership through the establishment of a new National Weapons System (SISNA) with a Ballistics and Biometric Laboratory; fighting illicit trafficking and diversion of weapons and implementing actions to ensure the adequacy of the legal framework concerning arms, ammunition and related goods;

Vivir Tranquilo (Living in Peace), a programme aimed at preventing violence and crime in areas with high levels of economic and social vulnerability and strengthening peaceful coexistence through the promotion of values and human rights;

The Observatorio de Seguridad Ciudadana (Public Safety Observatory), a tool for monitoring, consolidating, processing and analysing the crime statistics used as a basis for public safety decisions;

The National Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners, launched on 2 June 2014, aimed at persons residing in the country illegally. The regularization process is free of charge and individual and will benefit approximately 524,000 foreigners, costing the Government some 700 million Dominican pesos;

Local Security, Citizenship and Gender Bureaux, which coordinate public safety policy with local and intermediate levels of government, legislators and civil society representatives; and

Membership of the citizens' security council, which advises the President on matters relating to national security, implementing actions to combat organized crime, particularly drug trafficking, human trafficking and arms trafficking.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[30 May 2014]

The armed forces of El Salvador are taking action and cooperating at the global level under the resolution. Thus, domestic and border security plans developed in conjunction with the National Civil Police and the Office of the Attorney-General have been implemented with a view to preventing the illegal transfer of weapons of mass destruction and keeping them out of the hands of terrorist groups.

Also of relevance in this regard is El Salvador's accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the measures being taken in line with its ratification of that instrument. Progress has been made in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and contributing to global counter-terrorism efforts.

Georgia

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

Georgia is an active member of the global anti-terrorist coalition and participates in multinational anti-terrorist, peacekeeping, search and rescue and humanitarian operations. Participation in multinational counter-terrorism operations gives Georgia an opportunity to contribute to the activities of the counter-terrorist coalition.

Georgia is a party to the 14 antiterrorism international conventions, as well as the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and its amending Protocol. The provisions of the mentioned conventions have already been implemented in the legislation, namely, all terrorism-related crimes provided by the abovementioned conventions were criminalized as such in the Criminal Code of Georgia.

Within the frames of universal, regional, subregional and bilateral international instruments, Georgia closely cooperates with the respective agencies of partner countries to tackle international terrorism.

In December 2011, the Government of Georgia established an inter-agency commission to implement more comprehensively Security Council resolutions. According to the newly established legal framework, the commission is mandated to implement Security Council resolutions in three main directions: assets freezes, travel bans and arms embargos.

With assistance of the Government of the United States, new equipment on border crossing points has been installed, which has enhanced the capacities of Georgian law-enforcement agencies to reveal the trafficking of radioactive and toxic material that might be used for terrorist aims. In addition, security has been enhanced at the border crossing points to limit illegal crossings of Georgian borders and prevent the flow of criminals, including terrorists, into the territory of Georgia.

The Tbilisi regional secretariat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risk mitigation centres of excellence started functioning in July 2013. The chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear centre, an initiative of the European Union, was implemented through the active contribution of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. The centre of excellence unites 10 countries of South-East Europe and its function is the capacity-building of agencies involved in the reduction of the above-mentioned threats.

In February 2014, the Government of Georgia adopted a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threat reduction strategy, which constitutes the main document providing general directions in the process of reducing threats and mitigating consequences caused by chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear incidents. The overall objective of this document is to foster the development of the nationwide mechanism for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threat reduction, oriented on such components of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incident management as prevention, detection, preparedness and response.

Iraq

[Original: English]
[9 May 2014]

The spread of weapons of mass destruction to terrorist groups poses one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. No country in the world today can remain indifferent to the possibility that terrorists may acquire these deadly weapons and use them against innocent civilians. It is critically important to counter this threat by ensuring that all governments have the means to prevent the illicit production or trafficking of weapons of mass destruction and related materials. Furthermore, it is our collective responsibility to provide the necessary international framework to ensure the safe handling of dual-use materials and to prevent such materials from falling into the wrong hands. Hence, Iraq fully supports the strengthening of relevant non-proliferation multilateral and legally binding instruments with a view to tackling the threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction.

Iraq is a State party to eight international conventions and treaties on non-proliferation and disarmament. In addition, Iraq is also a State party to nine international conventions and protocols on counter-terrorism that have been adopted by United Nations.

Iraq welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and considered it an effective tool in the context of promoting and strengthening international measures to address early the collective challenge of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Iraq supports its full implementation.

In 2013, Iraq submitted a new report on the implementation of the obligations contained in resolution 1540 (2004), including additional information on its effective national practices, measures and legislations, such as those related to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and preventing financial institutions from engaging in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and strengthened controls over related materials to prevent the illicit trafficking of such weapons and related materials.

The Iraqi National Monitoring Authority, through its effective national procedures and mechanism, continued to control the export and import of dual-use items. The Authority continued to raise awareness among workers in different Iraqi ministries and departments about the importance of the security of dual-use materials in minimizing the threats of weapons of mass destruction and in preventing such materials from falling into the wrong hands, through workshops inside and outside Iraq on controlling the threats of those weapons and on resolution 1540 (2004).

The Iraqi National Biorisk Management Committee, which was established in August 2012, started writing a draft policy statement and a comprehensive law on biorisk management in Iraq, including securing dual-use pathogenic microorganisms and toxins.

Iraq will continue to work at the national, regional and international levels to strengthen and promote its capabilities for counterproliferation.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[28 May 2014]

Lebanon wishes to reiterate the following:

- Lebanon possesses no weapons of mass destruction and is in compliance with United Nations resolutions prohibiting the use or acquisition of such weapons by terrorists.
- Lebanon has introduced laws and regulations that allow for the monitoring of the export, transit and cross-border movement of weapons of all kinds, prohibit trafficking in such weapons and prosecute any terrorists. Lebanese law prohibits terrorism and provides for the prosecution of terrorists.
- Lebanon supports closer cooperation between States and has contributed to international counter-terrorism efforts. It has put in place strict deterrent legislation concerning the surveillance and prosecution of terrorists.
- Lebanon is combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and is also working to curb armament, with a view to establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Moreover, Lebanon denies the legitimacy of the threat or use of such weapons.
- Lebanon condemns all forms of terrorism and participates in concerted and collective international counter-terrorism efforts.
- Lebanon expresses grave concern at Israel's non-compliance with international legitimacy, which poses a threat to all countries in the region.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[27 May 2014]

Mexico emphatically condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and accordingly works to prevent and combat it, in addition to remaining committed to disarmament and non-proliferation. It thus considers that the threat posed by the acquisition of dual-use materials for terrorist purposes calls for international cooperation in creating, sharing and strengthening capacities.

Moreover, Mexico reaffirms its commitment to continue to cooperate on strategies for preventing and combating terrorism through a comprehensive approach involving the strengthening of actions under the United Nations strategy against this scourge, taking into account new contexts and threats in other areas such as cybersecurity, maritime security and aviation security, among others.

At the national level, Mexico has taken the following actions:

- Amendment of national legislation to include the use of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear substances, weapons or materials as part of the offence of terrorism under the Federal Penal Code
- Strengthening of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004)

- Enforcement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the IAEA Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources
- Ratification of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Development and implementation of a cooperation programme with the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, focusing on the use of international best practices for the prevention, detection and mitigation of terrorist acts involving weapons of mass destruction
- Development of national capacities for the implementation and strengthening of a comprehensive security system for dealing with terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction, on the model of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events
- Hosting of the eighth plenary meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

Panama

[Original: Spanish]
[14 May 2014]

Panama, through its security apparatus, has adopted a number of measures to prevent such weapons from falling into the hands of terrorist organizations, organized crime or the nexus between the two. Thus, among other measures, it has increased coastal patrols, marine interdiction and seaport surveillance; purchased new hazardous materials equipment to improve units' effectiveness; acquired new floating units; increased the number of naval air unit personnel; created special forces; purchased new helicopters and aeroplanes; invested in national and international counter-terrorism training; and participated in various joint and multinational forums and exercises, such as PANAMAX, against terrorism and organized crime.

Portugal

[Original: English]
[14 May 2014]

Terrorism is intrinsically associated with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The transnational nature of the terrorism threat deriving from the use of weapons of mass destruction makes national and international cooperation essential to the process of tackling it and makes information-sharing and awareness-raising two key components of building and consolidating trusted communities.

In this matter, the Portuguese authorities have been actively involved in the prevention of the acquisition of those weapons by terrorists as well as the purchasing of goods and services associated with terrorist activity. The national authorities have been made several efforts, namely, through countering the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorist threat, which has been

reflected in several actions involving the major institutions whose mission is developed in the field of security and those focused at regulating and/or controlling the acquisition, sale, transportation and use of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials, as well as at the financing of activities that, eventually, may lead to an attack framed by these outlines.

Portugal is committed to the combat of this phenomenon and is party to the main international legal instruments that aim to put an end to the traffic of weapons and other devices that could represent a threat to international peace and security. Portugal is party to several legal instruments, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Zangger Committee, the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979), the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997) and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999).

Many items of international legislation have also been transposed into internal law. Portuguese authorities are well aware of the dangers represented by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and continue their active engagement in preventing terrorists from acquiring this type of armament. In this regard, several actions have been taken in order to foster dialogue and information exchange between the national institutions that play a major role in the regulation and/or control of the process of the acquisition, sale, conveyance or manipulation of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents. Aiming at strengthening these actors' awareness of the terrorist threat deriving from the malicious use of such materials, these actions simultaneously seek to alert to the risks of the use of the national territory as a platform for accessing technical know-how and/or chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear products.

Portuguese authorities share the importance of international cooperation in order to increase the assessment process of this kind of threat and highlight the importance of the European Union action plan on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security (established by the European Council on 30 November 2009) as a framework to the main actions to prevent and fight against terrorism.

With regard to the prevention of procurement of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists, Portugal, as an member State of the European Union, is committed to the legislation approved in this matter, namely, the Council's conclusions, approved on 8 and 9 December 2008, concerning new areas in the combat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the European Union and their delivery systems. Portugal also applies the Regulation (CE) No. 428/2009, dated 5 May, which establishes the European Community policy on exports control, export, transfer, brokerage and traffic of dual-use products. Moreover, Portugal fulfils other obligations in the frame of the international law, such as the questionnaires and national reports under the Biological Weapons Convention, the Zangger Committee, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Hague Code of Conduct.

In its internal law, Decree No. 436/91 establishes restrictive measures applied to the control of import and export of goods that may affect the national strategic interest related to the dual-use products.

Portugal maintains an effort in order to be aware of the terrorist phenomenon and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the eventual interest by terrorist organizations in the acquisition of this type of weapons. On this issue, Portugal maintains, through its intelligence services, a strict cooperation with several entities in this area in other countries, namely, through the international cooperation with intelligence services, at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

In addition, Portugal develops outreach and training activities on export controls on a regular basis, especially targeted at Portuguese-speaking countries and internal institutions, such as customs and the police.

Portugal has participated in several international exercises on chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear terrorist risk controls:

- The @tomic 12 exercise, held in the Netherlands, through its national civil protection authority, and will participate in @tomic 14, to be held in 2014, involving many others national authorities;
- The ConVEX-3 exercise, organized by IAEA, in which the national component included a live exercise involving an emergency centre with chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear agents. The exercise included two radiation dispersion devices, which had a high impact on transnational borders.

Russian Federation

[Original: Russian]
[30 May 2014]

In July 2006, Russia and the United States launched the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, which has become an effective tool for cooperation and sharing of experiences in the field of countering the threat of nuclear terrorism and strengthening physical nuclear safety in the world on the basis of and pursuant to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the 2005 amendment to that Convention, Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), as well as a number of other international legal instruments related to preventing nuclear and other radioactive material from falling into the hands of terrorists. Russia has acceded to all the aforementioned instruments and actively encourages other States to do so.

The Global Initiative, co-chaired by Russia and the United States of America, currently has 85 partner nations and four international observers (the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the European Union, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).

Russia is not only an active participant, but also an organizer of activities carried out under the Global Initiative. The largest and most significant of these activities was Strazh-2012, the international demonstration exercise on nuclear detection carried out in September 2012 in Moscow and Dmitrov (Moscow province), during which experiences in preventing the diversion of nuclear material and radioactive substances were shared. There was also a demonstration of advanced technologies and equipment by the Ministry of Defence and the State Corporation Rosatom, and a demonstration of the work of Federal Security Service

special units and Rosatom emergency units to address nuclear terrorism threats and mitigate their impact.

Russia is an active participant in the nuclear security summits, at which discussions are held at the highest political level to coordinate States' activities to improve the physical protection of nuclear materials and prevent access by non-State actors.

We are committed to strengthening the capacity of IAEA to promote international cooperation on physical nuclear safety. We support the Agency's central role in coordinating international cooperation in this area.

In the context of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Russian Federation advocates the strengthening of export control mechanisms in order, inter alia, to encourage potential recipients of materials and equipment to enhance their physical protection.

The task of achieving full implementation by all States of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) is a priority for us. We continue to pursue a policy of consolidating the central role of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) as the main coordinator of international implementation efforts. We pay particular attention to enhancing the planning and consistency of its work and to maintaining the practice of holding regular meetings of the Committee and its working groups.

Russia's implementation efforts included a number of activities in 2013, including the twelfth meeting on counter-terrorism of heads of law enforcement agencies and special services, which was held in Kazan with the participation of the Chair of the 1540 Committee, and a seminar on resolution 1540 (2004) for member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), held in Minsk. The topic of resolution 1540 (2004) was also considered by the Interparliamentary Assembly of CIS member States in St. Petersburg in November 2013.

We are currently working to update the national report on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) over the period 2007-2013.

Ukraine

[Original: Russian]
[30 May 2014]

Ukraine is taking appropriate measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their components.

Ukraine is continuing its active cooperation with international and regional counter-terrorism bodies: the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC/TPB), the Counter-Terrorism Network of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Terrorism and through the GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, in the context of cooperation with the European Union, and also on a bilateral basis.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of State counter-terrorism policy in Ukraine, a counter-terrorism policy outline was approved by Presidential

Decree No. 230 on 25 April 2013. A plan of action for implementation of that policy until 2020 was approved by Cabinet of Ministers Directive No. 547 of 11 July 2013.

To prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, domestic legislation on export control — specifically, article 10 of Act No. 549-IV of 20 February 2003 on State control of international transfers of military and dual-use goods — sets out export control procedures to be applied when goods may be used for the development, manufacture, assembly, testing, repair, servicing, modification, modernization, operation, management, stockpiling, detection, identification or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery, or may be used for military purposes in a State which is under a full or partial embargo on the delivery of military goods under domestic legislation or pursuant to resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations or another international organization of which Ukraine is a member.

In accordance with the State Border Service Act of 3 April 2003 (No. 661-IV), the Counter-Terrorism Act of 20 March 2003 (No. 638-IV), Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 813 of 2 June 2003 on approval of the procedure for cooperation between government authorities and legal entities working in the area of the use of nuclear energy in the event of detection of illicit trafficking in radioactive materials and Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 1337 of 21 December 2011 on approval of the procedures for the State system for physical protection, the State Border Service takes measures to prevent attempts to transport nuclear and radioactive materials across the border of Ukraine. The Service deploys fixed and mobile radiation monitoring systems, ensures the radiation safety of its staff and provides for skills development.

Ukraine is an active participant in all international initiatives in the areas of nuclear non-proliferation and the security of nuclear facilities and material.

In connection with the events in the south and east of Ukraine in 2014, it is a matter of great concern that the Russian Federation has obstructed Ukraine's implementation of appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of nuclear facilities in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol.

Ukraine categorically condemns Russia's seizure of nuclear facilities in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and its obstruction of Ukraine's implementation of domestic legislation and international law in the area of the use of nuclear energy and the protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear material.

Russia's occupation of the territory of Ukraine and seizure of Ukraine's nuclear facilities in the Crimea and Sevastopol are also a cause of concern for Ukraine on account of the possible subsequent use of nuclear material and facilities for military or any other purposes inconsistent with the regimes for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Ukraine has voluntarily renounced nuclear weapons and highly-enriched uranium and calls on other States to join these initiatives.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland believes that all states should adhere to the relevant instruments:

- International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials
- Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
- Chemical Weapons Convention
- Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1977 (2011)
- Proliferation Security Initiative
- Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

The United Kingdom believes that all States should also adhere to the Beijing Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation.

The United Kingdom supports IAEA in all areas of its work, including through the provision of expertise in nuclear safeguards, security and safety. There is a fundamental need to protect the sensitive nuclear information, technology and expertise necessary to acquire or use nuclear materials for malicious purposes, or to disrupt information technology-based control systems at nuclear facilities.

Within the framework of the Nuclear Security Summit, 35 States have now signed up to the Multinational Statement on Nuclear Information Security.

The United Kingdom believes that all States should be encouraged to apply the principles set out in this statement and supports IAEA, other international organizations and partner countries in facilitating mutual achievement of these aims.

We welcome the recognition by IAEA that information security measures are a fundamental element of a State's nuclear security regime, and the forthcoming IAEA publication on the protection and confidentiality of sensitive information in nuclear security.

The United Kingdom believes that all States need to have contingency plans in place to deal with terrorist incidents, including a terrorist incident involving the use of weapons of mass destruction. All States should be encouraged to think through how they would deal with such an incident.

The United Kingdom supports full implementation of the WHO International Health Regulations; exploring ways and means to strengthen article VII of the Biological Weapons Convention; building upon the current capabilities of article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention; and promotion of greater awareness of and countervailing actions in the life sciences communities about issues surrounding the potential misuse of knowledge, materials and technology.

The United Kingdom supports the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its efforts to encourage full national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention by all States. The United Kingdom believes that, in

the wake of the horrific chemical weapons attacks in the Syrian Arab Republic, and before the one hundredth anniversary of the use of gas at Ypres, Belgium, all States should be encouraged to adhere to and ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention.

III. Reply received from the European Union

[Original: English]
[29 May 2014]

The European Union Common Foreign and Security Policy, as well as the 2003 European Security Strategy and European Union strategy on weapons of mass destruction, the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2005) and the new lines for action in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems (2008), together reinforce the European Union's commitment to prevent terrorists from gaining access to nuclear, chemical, biological or ballistic missiles materials, technical know-how and technology. In line with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and its strategy on weapons of mass destruction, the European Union requires the insertion of non-proliferation clauses in all its agreements with third countries. The accession of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) to the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material was approved by the European Council in 2007. All the European Union member States and Euratom have ratified the Convention and are expected to complete the ratification procedures for the Amendment to the Convention at the earliest possible time.

Consistent with its long-standing and significant support of global nuclear security efforts, the European Union also fully supports the key role of IAEA. The European Union participated actively in the IAEA International Conference on nuclear security and enhancing global efforts, held in Vienna in July 2013.

Similarly, the European Union contributed and will continue to contribute actively to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and other initiatives, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Group of Eight global partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction, as well as the IAEA Nuclear Security Series process, all contributing to improving the security of nuclear material and a strengthened nuclear security culture, a challenge that requires global attention.

The European Union attaches the utmost importance to nuclear detection and response mechanisms, including nuclear forensics, and is actively working in those areas.

Equally, the European Union contributed actively to the outcome of the Biological Weapons Convention Review Conference in 2011 and is committed to the Convention Intersessional Process. As for Chemical Weapons, the European Union, which accounts for 40 per cent of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons budget spent on disarmament and non-proliferation projects worldwide, strongly engaged in the third Review Conference on the Chemical Weapons Convention, with the aim of reinforcing the regime even further, and promoting its universalization and full national implementation. The European Union is deeply involved in the non-proliferation of ballistic missiles, especially through European Council decisions (in support of the Hague Code of Conduct and Security Council

resolution 1540 (2004)) and its instrument contributing to stability and peace (centres of excellence).

The European Union has been continuously implementing its 2009 action plan on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security, which is based on the all-hazards approach and contains 124 actions covering prevention, protection, detection and response. The action plan contributes, inter alia, to the implementation of the European Union counter-terrorism strategy and the internal security strategy. The European Commission has undertaken to facilitate practical cooperation for the detection and mitigation of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives risks at the European Union level, including working with industry, operators of facilities handling such materials (equipment manufacturers and security services providers) and other stakeholders. Concrete tools will be developed, ranging from guidance materials, training and awareness-building and testing activities.

The European Police Office (EUROPOL) has conducted several activities that are aimed at assisting European Union member States with developing their capacity to prevent and respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents. Under the seventh framework security research programme (2007-2013) of the European Commission, a part of the funding is allocated to research and development projects in the field of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security.

The Border Monitoring Working Group, created in 2006 between the United States, the European Union and IAEA, has been working on the implementation of joint projects in which united efforts are undertaken in the specific area of nuclear forensics, aiming at effectively combating illicit nuclear trafficking, terrorism and proliferation.

IV. Replies received from International Organizations

African Union

[Original: English]
[24 March 2014]

The African Union continues to support the implementation of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as well as the operationalization of its mechanisms for compliance, the African Commission on Nuclear Energy. Article 10 of the treaty addresses the issue of physical protection of nuclear materials and commits States parties to apply measures of physical protection equivalent to those provided for in the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and in recommendations and guidelines developed by IAEA for that purpose. The African Union supported the convening of the third ordinary session of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy, on 11 and 12 November 2013, which, inter alia, decided to establish two working groups, one of which is dedicated to matters relating to monitoring States parties' compliance with their non-proliferation obligations and nuclear and radiation safety and security.

Furthermore, the African Union Peace and Security Council, in its report to the twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly of the Union, held on 27 and 28 January 2013 in Addis Ababa, stressed the relevance of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and highlighted the challenges to its full and effective implementation in Africa. Consequently, the Assembly of the Union adopted a decision in which it, inter alia, requested the African Union Commission to take all necessary steps, in collaboration with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the relevant partners, to support member States' efforts in the implementation of the resolution.

Subsequently, the African Union, in collaboration with the Committee and the support of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, convened a workshop on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in Africa. The workshop, held on 10 and 11 November 2013 in Addis Ababa, sensitized participants on all issues relating to the resolution and of the relevant regional and international bodies involved in supporting its implementation. The workshop adopted a number of recommendations, including: (a) the agreement that efforts should be taken towards developing an African approach on the implementation of the resolution taking into account the regional context and capacities, including in developing national control lists; (b) the strengthening of non-proliferation and 1540 (2004)-related education; and (c) ensuring active engagement of regional economic communities to further support implementation at the subregional levels.

Financial Action Task Force

[Original: English]
[11 April 2014]

The Financial Action Task Force is an intergovernmental policymaking body that develops and encourages the implementation of policies to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation. The Financial Action Task Force recommendations are the internationally recognized standards in this area. Revised in February 2012, they now include two new standards for combating proliferation and helping countries implement relevant Security Council resolutions.

Recommendation 2 requires countries to ensure that the relevant policymaking and operational authorities have effective mechanisms to cooperate and coordinate domestically on the development and implementation of policies and activities to combat money laundering, and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.

Recommendation 7 requires countries to implement targeted financial sanctions, for example, asset freezing and prohibitions on making funds available, to comply with Security Council resolutions relating to proliferation and its financing.

Two papers offering best practices on recommendation 2 and on guidance on the financial provisions of Security Council resolutions, issued in February 2012 and June 2013, respectively, also assist countries in implementing these recommendations and the relevant Security Council resolutions. All 34 members of the Financial Action Task Force and all members of the eight similar such regional bodies (comprising over 190 countries in total) have committed at the ministerial level to implementing the recommendations and undergoing a peer review evaluation for compliance with those standards.

In February 2013, the Financial Action Task Force issued a new methodology for assessing technical compliance with the recommendations and the effectiveness of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing systems. This will be used to assess technical compliance with the recommendations and effectiveness of their implementation. The technical compliance assessment determines whether a country has implemented an appropriate legislative framework and has competent authorities with adequate powers and procedures. The effectiveness assessment considers how well the country's system works in practice, by judging the extent to which 11 immediate outcomes are being achieved. Two outcomes are relevant to proliferation.

In the first immediate outcome, the risks relating to money laundering and terrorist financing are understood and, where appropriate, actions coordinated domestically to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.

In the eleventh immediate outcome, persons and entities involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, consistent with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Countries are rated separately for their technical compliance with each of the 40 recommendations, and their effectiveness in meeting each of the 11 immediate outcomes. The Financial Action Task Force has begun evaluating countries using the new methodology, and the discussion of the first two countries' evaluation is expected in October 2014.

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]
[29 May 2014]

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued to assist States through the implementation of the Nuclear Security Plan for 2010-2013. A fourth plan for 2014-2017 was approved by the Board of Governors in September 2013.

In July 2013, the Agency convened the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts, in Vienna, which was attended by more than 1,300 participants from 125 member States, including 34 representatives at the ministerial level. The Conference adopted by consensus the first ever ministerial declaration on nuclear security.

During 2013, nine States ratified, accepted or approved the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The Agency organized two workshops to promote adherence to and implementation of the Amendment.

IAEA completed 10 International Nuclear Security Advisory Service missions and undertook four International Physical Protection Advisory Service missions. The Agency also performed acceptance tests of 658 portable radiation detection instruments.

The Agency issued three guidance publications, including the Nuclear Security Fundamentals, and trained more than 2,000 people. In 2013, six national Nuclear Security Support Centres were established. Five European universities launched a pilot European Master of Science programme in nuclear security and the

International Nuclear Security Education Network grew to 95 member institutions from almost 40 member States.

The Incident and Trafficking Database continued to expand. As of 31 December 2013, 125 States participated in the Database. In 2013, 146 incidents were reported.

In May and December 2013, the Agency organized two information exchange meetings to promote cooperation between organizations and initiatives involved in nuclear security. The Border Monitoring Working Group met twice in 2013 and there was one meeting of the Working Group on Radioactive Source Security.

Seven member States formally approved their Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans, an additional 13 member States finalized new plans, and 10 member States with existing plans held joint review meetings with the Agency.

IAEA also released a web-based platform, the Nuclear Security Information Management System, which will allow the Agency, upon request by member States, to provide a self-assessment tool and subsequently a more tailored approach to address nuclear security needs.

International Civil Aviation Organization

[Original: English]
[29 May 2014]

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) promotes the counter-terrorism objectives set out in General Assembly resolution 68/41, on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, generally by developing and helping States to implement measures designed to prevent acts of unlawful interference against civil aviation and, especially in relation to resolution 68/41, acts of sabotage or the use of aircraft as weapons of mass destruction. A number of initiatives to strengthen aviation security worldwide serve to prevent the type of attacks that occurred on 11 September 2001, as well as acts of sabotage.

ICAO recognizes the link between efforts to secure the global air cargo supply chain and measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring chemical, biological and radiological weapons, commonly characterized as weapons of mass destruction. New and revised provisions in annex 17 to the Chicago Convention, applicable since July 2013, further the implementation of supply chain security measures with a special focus on securing high-risk cargo. This amendment includes a revised and comprehensive standard for the screening of non-passengers in light of the vulnerabilities posed by aviation insiders.

While ICAO has long experience in developing strategies for preventing aviation-related acts of terrorism, chemical, biological and radiological weapons involve new challenges that call for specific subject-matter expertise. Consequently, the ICAO Aviation Security Panel recently assessed the nature and severity of the risk posed by such threats.

A further amendment to ICAO annex 17, to become applicable in November 2014, will strengthen measures for landside security at airports in response to recent landside bombings and the level of risk associated with such threats.

International Maritime Organization

[Original: English]
[13 May 2014]

In relation to General Assembly resolution 68/41, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted, in 2002, mandatory measures to enhance maritime security, as the new chapter XI-2 to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

These measures, which became effective on 1 July 2004, are implemented by 162 member States representing 99 per cent of the world's merchant fleet. Around 40,000 ships engaged in international voyages and over 10,000 port facilities serving them have had their security plans developed and approved. Further to the adoption in 2006 of amendments to chapter V of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, IMO is currently also implementing a mandatory long-range tracking and identification system to permit the tracking of ships globally.

The 2005 Protocols to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation, and its Protocol relating to Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, respectively, which were adopted following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 on the United States of America, have extended the scope of the 1988 Convention and Protocol to cover new offences such as using the ship in a manner that causes death or serious injury, and the unlawful carriage of weapons or material that could be used for weapons of mass destruction. New boarding provisions for suspect ships have also been included.

The 2005 Protocols entered into force on 28 July 2010 and, as at 7 May 2014, had been ratified or acceded to by 31 States and 27 States, respectively. The original 1988 Convention and Protocol have 164 and 151 States Parties, respectively. IMO continues to provide advice and assistance to member States and international organizations on all aspects of maritime security including terrorist acts against ships, offshore installations and other maritime interests.

IMO also maintains a vibrant technical cooperation programme, assisting contracting governments of the of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea to meet their obligations with respect to maritime security, through training courses, needs assessment missions, seminars and workshops on regional and national bases; and providing information and advice at relevant conferences and meetings on maritime security.

On United Nations counter-terrorism initiatives, including those related to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), IMO works closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, as well as directly with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), if there is a maritime component.

League of Arab States

[Original: Arabic]
[4 May 2014]

The League of Arab States has continued to work with the United Nations entities responsible for combating terrorism and preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, particularly the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). The secretariat of the League has taken the following measures in implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/41 on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

1. At its 29th session, on 26 November 2013, the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice adopted resolution No. 965, paragraph 8 of which calls on Arab States to exchange expertise, information and technical support in all areas connected with counter-terrorism, particularly in monitoring the movement of goods and persons, protecting them from terrorist attacks and preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction or their components.

The secretariat has circulated that resolution to the Arab Ministries of Justice and called on them to implement its provisions. It has also transmitted it to the secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior for circulation to Ministries of the Interior in the Arab States, which should implement it within their areas of competence.

2. At its 15th meeting, the Arab Group of Experts on Counter-Terrorism issued recommendations that were endorsed by the Council of the League at the ministerial level on 9 March 2014. The recommendations urge Arab States to prohibit the burial of nuclear waste on the territory of Arab States in order to prevent their use for terrorist activities.

3. The League of Arab States and the African Union have cooperated and shared documents and information on counter-terrorism. On 20 January 2014, the secretariat of the League of Arab States received from its mission in Addis Ababa a dossier on the activities carried out by the African Union in implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

4. At its 141st session, on 9 March 2014, the Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level adopted resolution No. 7749, paragraph 16 of which affirms the need to foster the exchange of information, expertise and technical support among Arab States in all areas connected with combating terrorism and, in particular, preventing terrorists from obtaining weapons of mass destruction or their components. The resolution also calls for continued cooperation between the League and the counter-terrorism agencies of regional and international organizations, particularly the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

The secretariat has circulated that resolution to the Arab Ministries of Justice and called on them to implement its provisions. It has also transmitted it to the secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior for circulation to Ministries of the Interior in the Arab States, which should implement it within their areas of competence.

5. The League of Arab States will hold a workshop entitled "means to develop and foster mechanisms in connection with procedures to monitor and secure borders

and prevent illicit trafficking of weapons and ammunition and their cross-border transfer in order to conduct terrorist operations". The workshop will be organized by the secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the technical secretariat of the Group of Arab Experts on Counter-Terrorism. It will seek to review and promote the efforts of competent actors in the Arab States in monitoring and securing borders and preventing terrorist groups from transferring or acquiring weapons of mass destruction or their components.

6. In the context of ongoing cooperation between the secretariat of the League and the international and regional counter-terrorism entities, the League of Arab States took part in a week of events for international and regional organizations concerning Security Council resolution 1540 convened in Vienna from 7 to 11 April 2014 by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. The League gave a presentation regarding its efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and its work to rid the Middle East region of such weapons.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

[Original: English]
[28 May 2014]

On a number of occasions, Heads of State and Government of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have called for universal adherence to, and compliance with, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguard Agreement, as well as for full implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and further work under Security Council resolution 1977 (2011).

Within the NATO Response Force, the multinational Combined Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Task Force, including the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Joint Assessment Team, is the key asset to protect against and respond to an attack or event involving such materials. This high-readiness force significantly adds to the specialized capabilities that the Alliance has to offer to allies and partners.

NATO chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence activities are supported by the Committee on Proliferation in Defence format, the Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Capability Development Group, the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Medical Working Group, the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence Centre of Excellence, the Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence experts within NATO headquarters (for example, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Non-Proliferation Centre) and throughout the NATO Command and Forces Structure.

Through the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Mediterranean Dialogue, the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, and with other partners across the globe, NATO has deepened cooperation and information sharing on threats relating to weapons of mass destruction and strengthened non-proliferation initiatives.

As one of NATO's largest outreach activities, the annual NATO conference on weapons of mass destruction arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation

gathers decision-makers, senior officials and distinguished academics in the field of weapons of mass destruction and security from a wide range of countries. The next event is planned to be hosted by Switzerland in Interlaken on 23 and 24 June 2014.

The NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme supports practical security-related civil science and technology collaboration between scientists and experts from NATO and partner countries. In particular, the Programme directly facilitates mutually beneficial cooperation on issues of common interest, including international efforts to meet emerging security challenges, including counter-terrorism and defence against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents.

Organization of American States

[Original: English]
[25 March 2014]

The main objective of the programme of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) is to raise overall awareness and to identify the specific needs and challenges of member States with regard to the physical protection and accounting of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials and other needs related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

Specifically, the Committee contributes to delivering tailored capacity-building activities aimed at strengthening member States' preventive framework against the use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials by non-State actors. In 2010, the member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) mandated the Committee to develop a specific programme to assist in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) within the larger border security category.

To fulfil this mandate, the secretariat of the Committee developed a strategic partnership with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Group of Experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), which resulted in development of a pilot project.

The design of the pilot project focused on enhancing the physical protection and accounting of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear related materials, as well as providing legislative assistance for the detection and prevention of illicit trafficking in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons, their means of delivery and related materials. The project seeks to encourage beneficiary countries to design capacity-building and technical assistance activities that are tailored to their priorities.

The pilot project is currently ongoing in Mexico and Colombia, the first two beneficiaries of the project, and soon will start the planning stage in Panama. The 1540 (2004) programme is structured in two phases: (a) technical assessment missions, including in-country consultations with all relevant agencies of the beneficiary country to assess needs and to draft a national work plan of technical assistance and capacity-building activities that will address those needs; and (b) technical assistance and capacity-building activities to implement the plan.

Since 2011, the Committee has been assisting Mexico work in complying with resolution 1540 (2004) by supporting the drafting of a national work plan, followed by a 2-year tailored action-oriented programme to address needs and challenges.

This programme is conducted in partnership with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Group of Experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

In 2013, as part of the Mexico's approved action plan, the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism led two specialized national-level workshops in Mexico City on international best practices on export controls, in collaboration with officials of the Government of Mexico, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the aforementioned Group of Experts.

In 2014, the Committee will continue to assist Mexico's work towards compliance with resolution 1540 (2004), by (a) preparing a detailed study on Mexico's existing laws, regulations and inter-agency agreements to lay the groundwork for the development of a strategic trade management legislative system; and (b) preparing a detailed study of Mexico's criminal code to identify the changes needed to implement a comprehensive proliferation investigations and prosecutions system.

In Colombia, on the basis of the tailored assessment and the needs and priorities identified in its national action plan, the Committee, in collaboration with the Government of Colombia, plans to host specialized training activities at in-country in the near future. The number of activities to be implemented depends on the available funding from donor countries for the project. To date, funding sources have not been identified.

In addition, in partnership with the Government of Panama authorities, the secretariat of the Committee is coordinating a meeting with relevant officials to take the first steps towards the drafting of a national work plan for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in Panama. This activity will include the support of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

Terrorist activities to a very large extent depend on the ability of terrorists to acquire weapons, including weapons of mass destruction. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Forum for Security Cooperation has adopted a number of political measures aimed at tackling proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including updating a strategic 1994 document, the Principles Governing Non-Proliferation, which was further endorsed by the Ministerial Council in Kyiv in December 2013.

Throughout 2013, OSCE has continued to contribute to international efforts in preventing terrorists from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction and related activities. OSCE, through the establishment of an extrabudgetary project within the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, has also continued assisting participating States with the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), particularly by assisting with the development of voluntary national implementation action plans of interested participating States. OSCE, with its 57 participating States, in close cooperation with the Security Council Committee

established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts and other relevant international/regional organizations, including the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, has intensified facilitation of assistance to States on implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), while emphasizing the added value of a regional approach in this regard.

A Chair of the aforementioned Committee, in his address to the plenary meeting of the Forum on 15 May 2013, highlighted the leading role of OSCE in facilitating regional implementation of the resolution 1540 (2004) and stressed the importance of continuing these activities.

Furthermore, in line with the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism, the Action against Terrorism Unit of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department supports the objectives of resolution 1540 (2004) through its programme on promoting the international legal framework against terrorism and cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism. Another programme that focuses on promoting container and supply chain security has been discontinued in the end of 2013. The first programme contributes to the dissemination of best practices and sharing of information among prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials on international judicial and legal cooperation tools related to combatting terrorism, while the second programme facilitates technical assistance and awareness raising efforts in the field of container security, in support of the World Customs Organization and other relevant international organizations.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

[Original: English]
[19 May 2014]

Since the previous report, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), through its Terrorism Prevention Branch, continued to assist Member States with the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments dealing with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, in accordance with its mandate.

More specifically, UNODC conducted two workshops on the promotion of the ratification and the implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism for selected African States. They were held in Dakar and Nairobi, in June and October 2013, respectively.

In addition, during the reporting period, UNODC, upon request, reviewed the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear-relevant legislation of 10 Member States. In March 2013, UNODC also participated in a workshop held in Dushanbe, on legislative drafting against nuclear terrorism and organized by the United States of America.

UNODC continued its close cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)and its Group of Experts, and participated in several activities, such as the workshop on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for African States, organized by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the African Union and in the seminar on effective national practices in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), organized by

Croatia, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre.

UNODC also participated in and contributed to various initiatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). These included several nuclear security information exchange meetings, the IAEA General Conference, the Master's degree programme in Nuclear Security (University of Brandenburg, Germany), a workshop on the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, held in Brussels in November 2013, and the International Conference on Nuclear Security, held in Vienna in July 2013, the latter for which UNODC was also a sponsoring organization.

As an observer to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, UNODC participated in the Initiative's Implementation and Assessment Group Meeting, held in Madrid in February 2013, and its Plenary Meeting, held in Mexico City in May 2013.

UNODC also participated in three meetings of the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, providing briefings on its work in preventing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

[Original: Russian]
[27 May 2014]

In accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 68/41 of 5 December 2013 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is working to effectively counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and possible perpetration of terrorist acts at nuclear facilities of SCO member States.

Together with the United Nations and other international organizations, SCO member States are adopting measures to counter terrorism and implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004 on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Some of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States have ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which was signed in New York on 14 September 2005.

SCO summit outcome documents invariably state that the Organization has consistently advocated the strengthening of strategic stability in the area of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In accordance with SCO RATS Council decision No. 231 of 25 March 2011, the draft Protocol on cooperation between SCO RATS and the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council was adopted, providing for the identification of focal points to coordinate cooperation, the exchange of information on the status of and patterns and trends in the spread of terrorism and on terrorist and extremist organizations and individuals supporting international terrorist organizations, as well as the holding of joint working groups and consultations.

In accordance with SCO RATS Council Decision No. 288 of 14 September 2012, there was an exchange of letters on cooperation between the Executive

Committee of SCO RATS and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

In the framework of the 2013-2015 programme for cooperation among SCO member States in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism and the annual workplans of the SCO RATS Executive Committee, measures are being taken aimed at the preventive identification of terrorist threats involving components of nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass destruction.

To ensure effective information exchange among the relevant bodies of the Organization's member States in their efforts to address terrorism, separatism and extremism, including responding to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, work with information from the SCO RATS secure database is being actively pursued and improved.

Pursuant to the Agreement on cooperation among the Governments of the SCO member States on combating illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition and explosives of 28 August 2008, there are regular exchanges of information on lessons learned in organizing joint operational and investigative activity in this area.

SCO member States are working in the field of accounting and physical protection of nuclear materials, as well as provision of security measures during the transport of nuclear materials. There are regular security verifications of strategic, critical and secure facilities that house materials that could be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction.

Legislation in effect in the SCO member States facilitates the effective implementation of a set of preventive and legal measures designed to detect, prevent and suppress terrorist acts, including those involving the use of weapons of mass destruction.